Contract Non-Exempt and Non-Contract Infant Formulas

Overview

Introduction

This policy describes how to handle requests for contract non-exempt and non-contract infant formulas.

Formulas included

All contract non-exempt and non-contract infant formulas require a prescription and medical documentation. Non-contract brands of infant formula include exempt infant formulas (formulas for infants with inborn errors of metabolism, low birth weight, or other unusual medical or dietary problems).

Note: See Policy 235.50 for more information about medical documentation requirements.

Formulas requested for religious reasons

Any iron-fortified non-contract routine infant formula may be authorized without medical documentation to meet religious eating patterns (e.g. kosher dietary laws). Documentation about this substitution for religious reasons must be made in the infant's electronic record.

Note: See Policy 235.40 for information about the kosher status of the primary contract infant formulas.

- **Policy reference** WIC Policy Memorandum #2014-1 Changes to Abbott Infant Formula Product Line
 - WIC Policy Memorandum #2014-1A Clarification on Medical Documentation for Infant Formula Issued in Food Packages I and II
 - WIC: Revisions in the WIC Food Packages; Final Rule

Overview, Continued

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Authorizing Contract Non-Exempt and Exempt Infant Formulas

Introduction

The process for authorizing a contract non-exempt and exempt infant formula involves obtaining a prescription along with other medical documentation and locating a vendor in the participant's community. The feeding history and medical diagnosis must indicate a need for the contract non-exempt and exempt infant formula.

Policy

A CPA may authorize contract non-exempt and exempt infant formulas from the state-approved list (i.e., the list of formulas visible in the data system).

If a formula is not on the list, the CPA must work with the State Office to complete the Iowa WIC Formula Approval Application. The application and formula issuance guide can be found on the WIC web portal.

Length of authorizations

Authorizations are based on the documentation from the prescribing authority.

Infant food packages with powder formula

If the food package includes powder formula, the total reconstituted ounces per month is based on the infant's age and must provide:

- At least the full nutrition benefit defined as the minimum amount of reconstituted fluid ounces of liquid concentrate, but
- No more than the maximum monthly allowance for the physical form of the product.

See Policy 235.03 for the amounts of formula based on the infant's age.

Food packages for children

If a child receives a food package with an exempt infant formula, the total reconstituted ounces per month cannot exceed 910 ounces.

Supplemental foods

Medical documentation is required to authorize supplemental foods to:

- Any infant 6 months and older receiving an exempt infant formula, and
- Any child receiving an exempt infant formula.

A limited number of infants 6 months and older may have qualifying conditions that preclude them from consuming solid foods. When medical documentation is provided for the qualifying conditions, these infants can receive the amount of formula issued to infants who are 4 to 5 months old.

Authorizing Contract Non-Exempt and Exempt Infant Formulas, Continued

Adequate documentation

If the prescription or medical documentation is adequate,

- Design the food package,
- Issue FIs, and
- Electronically file the medical documentation.

Incomplete documentation

Follow this procedure to obtain complete documentation.

Step	Action				
1	Design the food package and provide one month of FIs.				
2	Determine the best way to obtain written documentation from				
	the health care provider. Options include:				
	• Calling the provider.				
	Mailing or faxing a Special Formula Medical Documentation form to the provider.				
	form to the provider.				
	• Sending the form with the parent/guardian if an appointment is scheduled soon.				
3	Identify and notify a vendor.				
	• Call one of the Vendor Representatives for assistance.				
	• The vendor may be a regular vendor or a special purpose				
	vendor based on product availability and potential need for				
	Medicaid reimbursement for additional formula (see Policy 235.30).				
4	Follow-up with the provider as needed to obtain the written				
	documentation or to clarify the prescription.				
5	When adequate medical documentation is received, issue two				
	more months of benefits and electronically file the				
	documentation.				

<u>Note</u>: See Policy 235.50 for more information about documentation requirements for information provided over the phone.

Authorizing Contract Non-Exempt and Exempt Infant Formulas, Continued

Reintroduction to contract infant formulas The majority of healthy full-term infants tolerate cow's milk-based formulas without problems. Infants requiring a switch to cow's milk-based lactose-free formulas or soy-based formulas usually can return to a lactose-containing formula within a month without problems.

Formula	Process	
Lactose-reduced infant formula (Similac Sensitive)	• Work with the prescribing authority to re-introduce the primary contract lactose-containing formula within 4-6 weeks of issuance (policy 235.40).	
Note: Iowa WIC does not provide a 100% lactose free infant formula. Similac Sensitive is a standard-milk based 99.8% lactose-free infant formula indicated for infants with lactose sensitivity and lactose intolerance.	 If the prescribing authority determines re-introduction is not appropriate, medical documentation must be completed. After another 4-6 weeks again work with the prescribing authority to re-introduce the primary contract lactose-containing formula. 	
Pre-thickened infant formula (Similac for Spit Up)	 Work with the prescribing authority to determine if re-introduction of the primary contract cow's milk-based infant formula is appropriate when solid foods are introduced. If the prescribing authority determines re-introduction is not appropriate, medical documentation must be completed. 	

Authorizing Contract Non-Exempt and Exempt Infant Formulas, Continued

Reintroduction to contract infant formulas (continued)

Formula	Process
Formula Protein-altered infant formula (Similac Total Comfort)	 Work with the prescribing authority to determine if re-introduction of the primary contract lactose-containing or soy-based formula is appropriate within 4-6 weeks of issuance (policy 235.40). If the prescribing authority determines re-introduction is not appropriate, medical documentation must be completed. After another 4-6 weeks again work with
	the prescribing authority to re-introduce the primary contract lactose-containing formula.

Authorizing Other Non-Contract Infant Formulas

Policy

Non-contract infant formulas will not be provided to WIC infants based solely on a health care provider's personal preference; the feeding history and medical diagnosis must indicate a need for the non-contract infant formula. Infants using a non-contract formula since birth must complete feeding trials of the primary contract infant formula.

Length of authorizations

Authorizations of non-contract formulas are based on the documentation from the prescribing authority.

Infant food packages with powder formula

If the food package includes powder formula, the total reconstituted ounces per month is based on the infant's age and must provide:

- At least the full nutrition benefit defined as the minimum amount of reconstituted fluid ounces of liquid concentrate, but
- No more than the maximum monthly allowance for the physical form of the product.

See Policy 235.03 for the amounts of formula based on the infant's age.

Adequate documentation

If the prescription or medical documentation is adequate;

- Design the food package,
- Issue benefits, and
- Electronically file the medical documentation.

Authorizing Other Non-Contract Infant Formulas, Continued

Incomplete documentation

Follow the steps below to obtain adequate documentation:

Step	Action			
1	Describe the primary contract infant formulas.			
2	Complete an infant feeding assessment to determine other potential			
	feeding problems that could cause symptoms for formula			
	intolerance (see page 6) and summarize pertinent information in a			
	nutrition care plan.			
3	Design the food package and provide one month of benefits.			
4	Explain that medical documentation is required for more benefits.			
5	Determine the best way to communicate with the health care			
	provider. Options include the following:			
	• Calling the health care provider from the WIC clinic to:			
	 Share results of the feeding assessment; 			
	 Discuss feeding history and trials, weight gain, symptoms and 			
	diagnosis, and other problems noted;			
	 Explain the requirement and rationale for the infant formula cost containment contract; 			
	 Describe the primary contract and other formulas available; 			
	– Discuss the need for a feeding trial with an approved formula;			
	and			
	 Obtain the necessary medical documentation. 			
	 Mailing or faxing a Special Formula and Food Medical 			
	Documentation form.			
	• Sending the form with the parent/guardian if an appointment is			
	scheduled soon.			
6	Follow-up with the provider as needed to obtain the written			
	documentation or to clarify the prescription.			
7	When adequate medical documentation is received, issue two more			
	months of benefits and electronically file the documentation.			

Notes:

- Calling the provider is strongly recommended when the results of the feeding assessment indicate other potential causes for the feeding problem and when the infant has not yet completed a feeding trial using primary contract or other approved formulas.
- Sending the form to the provider is appropriate when the feeding assessment indicates that the composition of the non-contract formula is consistent with the reported feeding problems.
- See Policy 235.50 for more information about documentation requirements for information provided over the phone.

Infant Feeding Assessment

Introduction

A competent professional authority (CPA) completes a feeding assessment to determine the infant's feeding history.

Sample probing questions

A number of potential feeding problems could result in symptoms similar to those for formula intolerance. The sample questions in the table below will help CPAs assess other possible infant feeding problems or contributing factors.

Issue	Sample Questions	Follow-Up
Recent illness or fever	 Has the infant been sick or had a fever during the past week? Were the symptoms present before the infant became ill? 	If <u>yes</u> , look for other causes of intolerance.
Recent or current medications	 Has the infant been taking medications during the past week? Were the symptoms present before the medicine was started? 	If <u>yes</u> , look for other causes of intolerance.
Unsafe water supply	 Is the water used to prepare formula from a private well? Is the infant less than 3 months old? 	If <u>yes</u> , • Recommend that the water be tested for bacteria and nitrate, and • Recommend an alternate clean water supply. Note: See Policy 245.80 for information about water testing
Recent diet changes or additions	 Have any new foods or beverages been added to the infant's diet in the past several days? Has the infant had any reaction to new foods (e.g., diarrhea, rash, wheezing, and colic)? Is more than one new food introduced at the same time? 	If <u>yes</u> , discuss the guidelines with the parent or guardian.

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